

Intimations.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.**
—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS—

**FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT.**
(FIRST FLOOR BY LIFT.)

JUST ARRIVED.

A
FRESH LOT
OF
DAINTY
LAMP,
CANDLE,
AND
ELECTRIC-
LIGHT
SHADES.

**ICE-CREAM
FREEZERS.**

**CARPET
SWEEPERS.**

**PATENT
FILTERS.**
&c., &c., &c.

**UPHOLSTERING
DONE BY
FIRST-CLASS
WORKMEN**
on the shortest notice.

**HOUSES
COMPLETELY
FURNISHED.**

Estimates for all kinds
of
FURNISHING
free of charge.

WM. POWELL, Ltd.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1905.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Receiver, to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,
the 6th June, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
ALSO
A QUANTITY OF SILKS.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [615]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
situate at Queen's Road East, in the
Colony of Hongkong,
IN TWO LOTS,
TO-MORROW,
the 6th June, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the premises,
BY
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Lot 1.—All that PIECE OF PARCEL OF
GROUND registered in the Land Office
as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot
No. 279, together with the Messuage and
Buildings thereon, known as No. 105,
Queen's Road East.
Lot 2.—All that PIECE OF PARCEL OF
GROUND registered in the Land Office
as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot
No. 2694, together with the Messuage and
Buildings thereon, known as Nos. 107 and
109, Queen's Road East.
The above premises are held from the Crown
for the respective terms of 999 years and are
sold subject to a Lease registered in the Land
Office by Memorial No. 35538.
Particulars and conditions of sale, may be
obtained from—

EWENS & HARSTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Dated the 5th day of June, 1905. [603]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 14th June, 1905, at 3 P.M., on Board,
H.M. Crew Store Ship "HUMBER,"
Extreme length 6' 6"
Breadth 1' 6"
Displacement 16 1/2 tons.
Horse Power 800.
Engines—Eagle's Compound Surface Con-
densing.

BOILERS—Two double ended cylindrical
return tubular; load on safety valves 70 lbs.
CONDENSERS—1 Kirkcaldy and 1 Normandy
single, distilling 1,800 and 2,400 gallons
of water per 24 hours respectively.
To be sold as sh—now lies in Hongkong
Harbour with all fittings, stores, &c., on board,
including about 110 tons of Coal, Anchors and
Cable.
A list of fittings to be sold with the ship may
be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer,
H.M. Naval Yard, and of the Auctioneers; also
on board.
The Admiralty will not be responsible for
any errors in description of ship, fittings,
stores, &c.
The Vessel will be open to inspection for
seven days before date of sale, between 2 a.m.
and noon, and 2 and 4 p.m. (Saturday and
Sunday excepted).
Inspecting orders can be obtained from the
Auctioneers.
TERMS:—Cash before delivery, 5 per cent.
of the purchase money to be paid on the fall
of the hammer, balance and the clearance to be
effected within SEVEN DAYS after the date
of sale.
Further special conditions may be obtained
on application to the Auctioneers
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 31st May, 1905. [611]

Intimations.
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
LI KWONG LOONG,
李廣隆
CABINET-MAKER AND ART DECORATOR,
from Shanghai, has opened a
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 45, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.
WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.
Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club,
Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.,
Ld., Joint Telegraph Co., and other leading
Establishments in the Colony, to whom refer-
ence may be made as to the Superior Work-
manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,
supplied.
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as
follows:—
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. L.
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satisfac-
tion."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1904. [60]

**SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES**
Efficacious because absolutely pure
Full directions on each box.
Based on SAVARESSE'S

From St. Vitus' dance to Paralysis and Lo-
comotor Ataxia, these pills have effected won-
ders in nervous disorders. They enrich and
purify the blood, and feed the starved nerves
through the blood. Sciatitis, Rheumatism,
Eczema, Rickets, Angemia, Decline and Con-
sumption have been cured repeatedly, as well
as the ailments of ladies. Dr. Williams' Med-
icine Co., Holborn-viaduct, London, will for-
ward, post free, one bottle for 2s. 6d., or six for
15s. 6d.; but there is no difficulty in purchas-
ing of any medicine dealer, if care be taken to
avoid substitutes.

**SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES**
Efficacious because absolutely pure
Full directions on each box.
Based on SAVARESSE'S

THE ENGLISH DRILL OF
VERSATILITY.

In England wisdom's passport is dulness;
gaiety of manner damns.—Max Beerbohm, in
"Vanity Fair."

The above, says a writer in the "Outlook,"
occurs in an essay by Mr. Beerbohm, which,
like all his essays, contains many wise and
beautiful remarks. But for once in a way,
Mr. Beerbohm has permitted himself to be
unoriginal; this observation about England
and dulness has been made before. It has
been made so often, indeed, that it has come
to be generally accepted as true, and as I am
disposed to dispute it, I take this terse and
emphatic setting of it as the text to my ser-
mon. Have at Mr. Beerbohm, then; we do
not reckon dulness and daintiness the same,
and gaiety of manner is a delight to us.

He must clear his mind of confusion. We
are slow to welcome a novelty of thought, of
course. That is the [sic] of a practical
people, aware that novelty is most often only
apparent, and the thought may turn out to have
been exploded long ago, so that all the trouble
of understanding it will have been wasted.
We like a platitude. That is an artistic in-
stinct, our recognition that social life is an art.
If everyone waited until he had something origi-
nally to say, what would become of conver-
sation? I protest that the sight of two weary
Englishmen resolutely exchanging platitudes
on the London fog or the genius of Mr. Church-
ill is a beautiful sight; it is a ritual full of
meaning, a sacrifice to the social graces.
Paradoxes and original remarks are often the
most antisocial and impertinent things in life.
I admit that this just value of platitudes in
society may be wrongly extended to books, but
it is not often so. As a rule, when a great
reputation has been achieved it is not by plat-
itudes but by a cunning concealment or a fresh
and artistic use of them. There, surely, we may
complement the artist. Horace is full of plat-
itudes.

As for gaiety of manner, so far from dam-
ning, it opens our door and hearts more readi-
ly than any other quality. With it the empti-
est chatterbox will be reputed a wit. For it
even originality and versatility have been for-
gotten. And apart from social life, whom has
gaiety of manner ever damned? Competitors
of an old school and their henchmen
may have hindered by his gaiety and wit.
What harm did brilliancy and gaiety work
Sheridan or Caning or Disraeli in political
life? Birth, the not being "one of us," the
older snobs phrased it, was an obstacle to
success, and it was just the brilliancy and gaiety
that made birth forgotten. To be sure, we
demand of our gay and brilliant creatures that
their soldier virtues, their courage and capacity
and character generally, shall be beyond suspi-
cion, even more so than with the dullards, just
as in the days when people were more interest-
ed in their people's beliefs than now an espe-
cially austere morality was incumbent on the
gentleman. That is because we know our weak-
ness for wit and gaiety, and are on our guard
against it. The wit of our judges, anxious men
howled down by their responsibility, is a by-
word to their national hatred of dulness. Men
are remembered for quite mediocre jokes long
after their serious work is forgotten. The
quality of all this wit is another matter; it can-
not always be of the best because we consume
so much. But there can be no doubt that we
love gaiety of manner and welcome it on al-
most every occasion. The jokes of doctors
and dentists—nay, the funny stories about
funerals! The fashion of jokes changes as
much as any other fashion, yet the comic
relief in Shakespeare always goes with a roar.
No, no; we never yet damned statesman,
philosopher, or artist for a joke. That is, if we
saw it.

ST. VITUS' DANCE CURED

BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Daily growing, more common in school chil-
dren, St. Vitus' Dance is one of the most diffi-
cult disorders to cure. Ordinary medicines
often fail to touch it. The great success of
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in this ailment makes
them important to parents.

Mrs. Owen, 24, Bath-street, Newton, Heath,
Manchester, England, mother of a child cured,
said:—

"My little girl had a slight accident in the
Physical Drill les-
son. For a time
I kept her at home,
and when she
went to school
again the poor lit-
tle thing could
not do the slight-
est thing without
trembling with
nervousness.
Sometimes she
nearly fainted.
The School Board
inspector saw that
she had St. Vitus'
dance. Her arms and neck began to twitch;
it was pitiful to see her. She would flush
about the face and was often sick. She never
went out to play with other children. She was
very weak, too, and I did not know what to do.
St. Vitus' dance is a terrible affliction. The
sufferer is moving, twitching, starting, all the
time. You can do nothing but watch her
waste away, never at rest. That was Miss A's
state before I gave her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
She was better after the very first dose, and
from that time she kept on steadily improving.
I have great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
For ten years I have seen them effect many
wonderful cures, even more marvellous than
Minnie's."

From St. Vitus' dance to Paralysis and Lo-
comotor Ataxia, these pills have effected won-
ders in nervous disorders. They enrich and
purify the blood, and feed the starved nerves
through the blood. Sciatitis, Rheumatism,
Eczema, Rickets, Angemia, Decline and Con-
sumption have been cured repeatedly, as well
as the ailments of ladies. Dr. Williams' Med-
icine Co., Holborn-viaduct, London, will for-
ward, post free, one bottle for 2s. 6d., or six for
15s. 6d.; but there is no difficulty in purchas-
ing of any medicine dealer, if care be taken to
avoid substitutes.

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15s. 6d.; but there is no difficulty in purchas-
ing of any medicine dealer, if care be taken to
avoid substitutes.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NUBIA"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. Mongolia.
From Calcutta, ex S.S. Palawan.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.
S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
5 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 8th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.
T. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [62]

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"PUNDUA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 12 o'clock, Noon, the 3rd inst.,
will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [619]

S.S. "CALEDONIAN."

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London,
ex S.S. Adour, and from Havre,
ex S.S. Medoa, in connection with above
Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods,
with the exception of Opium, Treasures and
Valuables are being landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after
TUESDAY, the 6th June, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 6th June, or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on
TUESDAY, the 6th June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1905. [67]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"PRINZ SIGISMUND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 8 A.M.,
TO-MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 5th of June, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY, the 5th June, at
9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th
of June, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [63]

**THE HONGKONG
STUDIO,**
HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.
PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR-
GING and COPYING in all styles.
LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.
PRICE VERY MODERATE.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1903. [59]

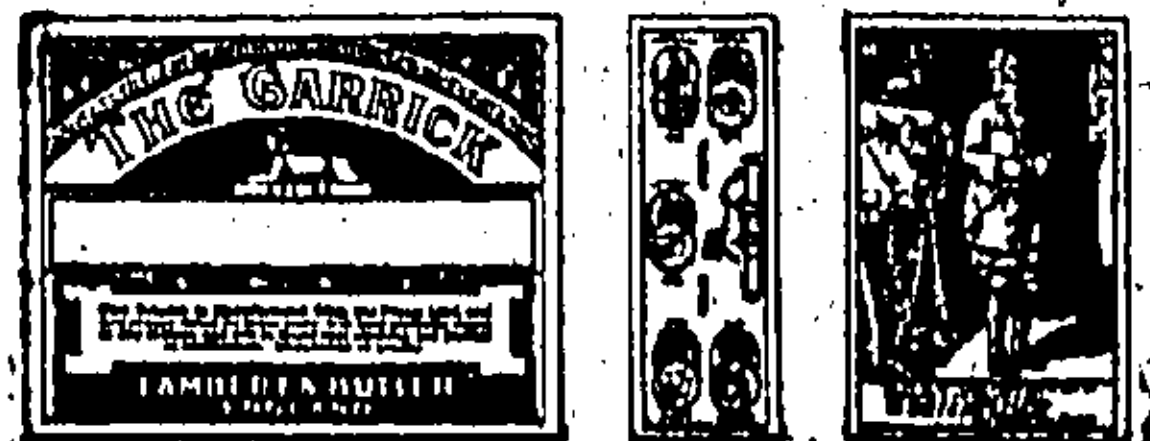
**MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,**
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
ICE HOUSE ROAD.
It is now in a position, in his New and Com-
modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICE
in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.
GROUPS AND VIEWS
a speciality.
Hongkong, 12nd September, 1903. [95]

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that **BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED,**
Registered Office, Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, England; Tobacco Manufac-
turers, has on the 9th day of February, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the
REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS, of the following Trade Mark:—



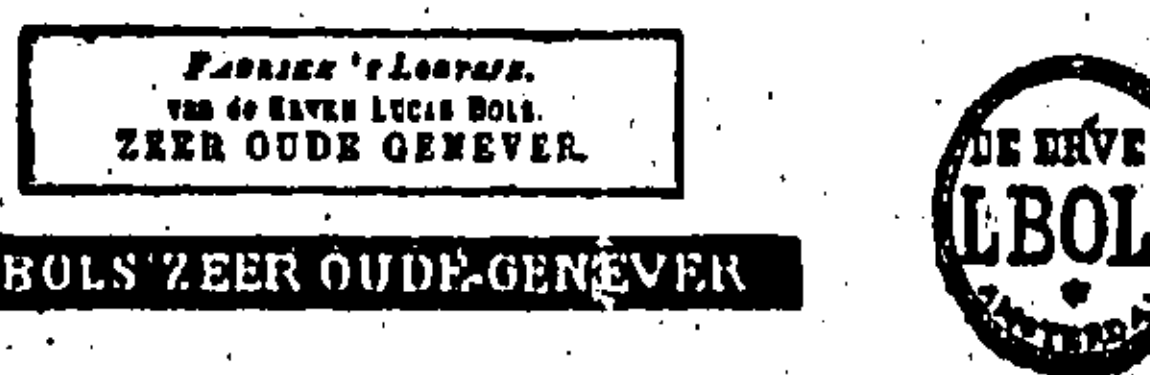
in the name of **BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED,** who claim
to be the sole proprietors thereof.
The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants in respect of the following description
of goods in Class 45:—

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
Dated the 3rd day of April, 1905.
[439] **DENNIS & BOWLEY,**
Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the **AMSTERDAMSCHER LIKEURSTOKERY 'T LOOTSJE DER ERVEN**
LUCAS BOLS, Distillers, have on the 17th day of November, 1904, applied for the
Registration, in Hongkong, in the REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS, of the following Trade
Mark:—



in the name of **AMSTERDAMSCHER LIKEURSTOKERY 'T LOOTSJE DER ERVEN**
LUCAS BOLS, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.
The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants in respect of **GIN and LIQUERS**
in Class 43.

The word "Genever" is in use varied by the substitution of the word "Liquers" when
applied to Liquers.
Dated the 4th day of April, 1905.
[440] **WILKINSON & GRIST,**
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE.
It is hereby notified that the VALUATION
LISTS FOR THE COLONY FOR
1905-6, will be open to inspection at the
Treasury for Twenty-one Days, commencing
on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1905.
F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [620]

**WILTSHIRE
HARRIS'S
RAGON & HAMS**
Gold Medals PARIS 1889 & 1900
Regd Brand
HARRIS, CALNEWILTS-England.
REPRESENTATIVES FOR HONGKONG & CHINA.
HOWARD & Co.,
50, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [579]

THE FAMOUS "KAB" RAZOR
WEIGHT LESS THAN 1 OUNCE
THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded
the old fashioned clumsy Razor and by
its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is
manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a
special amalgam of steel which makes imita-
tion impossible, and in consequence it enjoys
the largest sale of any Razor in the World.
Thousands of Testimonials testify that the
little "KAB" is the finest shaving implement
ever produced.
Will be mailed to any address on receipt of
the price (£2), post free.
To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES,
WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores
in the Colony.
Sole Agents for Far East, **HOWARD & Co.,**
20, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.
Agents wanted in every port.
For particulars and terms, apply to—
HOWARD & Co.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [63]

**THE HONGKONG
STUDIO,**
HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.
PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR-
GING and COPYING in all styles.
LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.
PRICE VERY MODERATE.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1903. [59]

**MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,**
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
ICE HOUSE ROAD.
It is now in a position, in his New and Com-
modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICE
in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.
GROUPS AND VIEWS
a speciality.
Hongkong, 12nd September, 1903. [95]

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PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR-
GING and COPYING in all styles.
LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.
PRICE VERY MODERATE.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1903. [59]

FRENCH CLARETS.
BOTTLED BY
JULES MERRMAN & CIE.,
BORDEAUX.

Cotes	\$9.50 Per Dozen Quarts.
Medoc	9.50 " "
St. Estephe	9.50 " "
Paulliac	13.50 " "
Margaux	14.00 " "
Chateau Ludovice	17.00 " "
Chateau Galle	18.00 " "
Chateau Pontet Canet	20.00 " "
Chateau Mouton d'Armailiac	24.00 " "
Chateau Marbuzet Meyner	27.00 " "
Chateau Rauzan	30.00 " "

SPANISH CLARETS.
BOTTLED BY
**THE COMPANIA VINICOLA DEL
NORTE DE ESPANA-BILBAO.**
Rioja

Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D.
1841.

**WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SHERRY.

The following Brands are recommended
as high-class Wines of superior quality.

- B. SUPERIOR PALE DRY, Dinner
Wine, Green Seal Capsule \$12.00
- C. MANZANILLA, PALE NATU-
RAL SHERRY, White Capsule 13.50
- CC. SUPERIOR OLD PALE
DRY, NATURAL SHERRY,
Red Seal Capsule 16.00
- D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE
DRY, Choice Old Wine, White
Seal Capsule 18.00
- E. EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD
PALE DRY, Very Finest Qual-
ity (old bottled), Black Seal
Capsule 27.00

"D" AND "E" ARE FAVOURITE
WINES ALL OVER THE FAR EAST,
AND ARE SPECIALLY RECOM-
MENDED.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
Hongkong, 20th May, 1905.

JOHN ROBERTSON & SON, LD.

J. R. D.

WHISKIES WHICH WE SEL
HAVE BEEN AWARDED

GOLD & SILVER

MEDALS,

CAPE TOWN INDUSTRIAL
EXHIBITION.

DOES THIS PROVE OR NOT THAT

WE SELL ONLY THE BEST?

GREGOR & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1905.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

No matter in what other respects the statesmen of Great Britain are at variance, the members of the two great political parties are in accord on the subject of the success which has attended the formation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Few dreamt when His Majesty first proclaimed the fact that an alliance had been entered into with Japan that the events of the last year were even on the horizon. Indeed, there was not lacking those who saw in the new Treaty a menace to the peace of the world in eastern waters, and it was also suggested that the advantages were all on one side; in fact, that Japan would benefit enormously by the friendship of Britain, while the gain on our side would be infinitely small. But that was before Japan's ability as a naval and military Power had been demonstrated with such striking success in front of the whole world. The fact that Russia had France as an ally, while Japan was associated with Great Britain in a defensive and offensive alliance—under certain restrictions and conditions—seemed to augur ill for the peace of Europe should Japan and Russia come into conflict. And there have been many anxious days during the past sixteen months since the outbreak of war lest France should be dragged into the quarrel, which would have meant that Great Britain must go to the assistance of her new friend. Fortunately when things were looking gloomiest, King Edward—with a tact and grace which have secured for him the description of being the greatest diplomatist in Europe—brought about the *entente cordiale*, and the result is that to-day Great Britain and France are on better terms than they have ever been since, probably, the days of Charles II. The friendship so happily brought about by the monarch between two rival nations has effectually served to preserve the peace of Europe. It has induced France to think twice before joining with Russia in fighting the persistent Japanese, and it has led English opinion to insist on the strictest neutrality. Of course, there were several who having been attacked by the "yellow peril" fever held that it was derogatory to English pride to associate with the Japanese. The achievements of our new allies have dispelled such an illusion, once and for all. At the present time, the whole world is united in praise of the Japanese. There is nothing too good for the little fighters. Their pluck, endurance, and persistency in warfare; their progress and development in commerce; and their modesty in success have been unstintingly praised in every land. Countries that affected to scorn the natives of Nippon are now to be seen falling over each other in their haste to be first with congratulations. Meanwhile the trial through which Japan has passed so successfully has had the effect of strengthening and cementing the bonds of friendship with Great Britain. All the leading statesmen and officials of Japan are unanimously in favour of extending that friendship, and it will not be the fault of Great Britain's leaders if that desire is not abundantly granted. As Lord Lansdowne said at a political gathering the other day, there was no question on either side of withdrawing from the alliance. The sole subject which would arise when the time arrived for renewing the friendly contract would have reference to the best means of consolidating the alliance. "The alliance had been a patent instrument of peace, and if it were possible to so modify it that it would not only prevent the spread of a conflagration when once begun, but prevent a conflagration altogether, all true lovers of peace would welcome such a modification." These sentiments will find an echo in every British heart, and let us trust not less so in the hearts of our French neighbours. No one can tell how near we have been to a universal war except those in the inner councils of British and French statesmanship. The Anglo-French rapprochement, however, has, as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said, "greatly mitigated the friction and trouble which were inevitable when a great war was in progress." So far as we can see, that danger has finally passed with the defeat of the Baltic Fleet. There was a time, when the methods employed by Rodjstevsky to gain time, and the use he made of the Annam coast, were calculated to irritate the Japanese, and to lead them to suspect the protestations of neutrality on the part of the French. Indeed, at one time the Japanese press—which has not as yet that absolute freedom belonging to the British people—were clamorous that the alliance with Great Britain should be invoked. But that trying period of natural annoyance passed away and the matter, doubtless, has been relegated to the limbo of the forgotten. With Great Britain on terms of the closest amity with Japan, France and the United States the peace of the world is practically assured, once the Russians and Japanese arrive at some settlement of their

quarrel. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the U.S. Ambassador, speaking in New York gave utterance to that thought when he said that the Anglo-Japanese alliance would preserve the world's peace and prevent the dismemberment of China, maintain France and Germany's foothold in the Far East, and permit Russia to remain unmolested within her proper bounds in Siberia. That is a consummation devoutly to be desired and every right-thinking individual will thank the statesmen of Great Britain and Japan who have made it not a mere pleasant illusion but an actual fact.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH.

The success of England against Australia in the first test match has created unbounded satisfaction among those who love the national English game. The poor showing made by the home eleven in the first innings, when all were got out for less than a couple of centuries, and the excellent start made by the "comestals" prepared people for a thorough beating by the Australians. But in the second innings the tables were completely turned, and the crack batsmen of the home country gave something like an exhibition of what they could do on the field. Details of the conditions under which the match was played are s.dly lacking, but it would seem that the Australians could hardly have been at much disadvantage unless they suffered from the fact that their second innings was played on a worn wicket. The veteran "Trumper" we are told, had to retire hurt, and possibly that made some slight difference, but a beating by 213 runs and four wickets is not to be explained away by that defection. Nor can it be said that the Australians were new to the place. Three-fourths of the team have played in England for Australia in past years and most of them are as well-known to cricketers as Abel, C. B. Tyldesley, MacLaren or Jessop. So that it was not nervousness at any rate that accounted for the result. One fact which will please everybody is that the match was fought to a finish. Those unsatisfactory "tests," which result in a draw and are no "tests" at all are a source of unimpaired vexation of spirit. Neither party is pleased; and all are at logger-heads. However the first of the five matches has been that England stands once up on the round and also stands, we trust, a good chance of retaining the "ashes" which were captured by Warner's team last year. It gives a fillip to the play in the next test games, and if only the Australians can equalise their real sport will be seen. The Australians are not the ones to lose spirit; indeed, the reverse is likely to do them a world of good, so that we may expect to hear that they have been imbued with new life when next they face their adversaries.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 6th May, was delivered in London on the 3rd inst.

THE 41st Dogras are to embark at Bombay for Hongkong on Wednesday next in the R. I. M. S. *Dufferin*.

THE New York police have just raided a number of gambling dens in Chinatown, and arrested 400 Chinamen.

CAPTAIN J. T. T. W. Fiennes, 2nd Royal West Kent Regiment left on the 3rd instant, per s.s. *Malta* for Marseilles en route to Malta to join the 1st Battalion.

THE Imperial German marine transport *Rhein*, which is due here on the 12th inst., from Europe, has on board the relief crews for the German squadron in Far Eastern waters.

IT is reported that the North German Lloyd Shipping Company has entered into a contract with the Russian Government for the transport of troops from the places of evacuation in the Far East to Odessa.

THE sale of property situated at Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90, Ko Shing Street, Victoria, was held this afternoon by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, at their sales rooms, Ice House Street. The property was bought in when the bidding stood at \$35,000.

LEAVE of absence on private affairs to the neighbouring countries has been granted to Lieut. A. Dymock, Army Ordnance Department, from 7th June to 1st August. Also to Lieut. A.G. Rainsford Hannay, Royal Engineers, from 6th June to 6th August, 1905.

WONG YING, a farmer from the New Territory, came over to Hongkong on a visit to some relations on the 29th ult., and in the evening he went to Causeway Bay in a tram car, and on getting out, with the car in motion, he did so with his face to the rear end; with the result that he fell on his head. He was picked up unconscious and removed to hospital, where he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. He died on the 1st inst.

AT six o'clock this morning, an Indian cook, employed at a silk shop, No. 5, Arsenal Street, lit a fire and prepared to cook the *dhal* that for himself and his employers, when his clothing caught fire and he was immediately enveloped in flames. The occupants of the house went to his assistance, but he was so badly burned that an ambulance had to be sent for, and the man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment, where his injuries were found to be of such a nature that he is not expected to survive.

SIR Clements Markham, has retired from the Presidency of the Royal Geographical Society. He presented the Patron's Medal to Captain Ryder, of the Western Thibet Mission. Sir Frank Younghusband, General Macdonald, Colonel Gate, and Capt. Ryder were present at the banquet.

ALEXANDER Robinson, unemployed, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazland this morning, with behaving in a disorderly manner, in Wanchai at 2 o'clock this morning. Defendant said he was only playing the bag-piper, and "discussing some verri fine Scotch music, and didn't ken the hair-ava." His Worship said he must not play Scotch or any other music after hours, and discharged him with a caution.

A EUROPEAN, living at Leighton Hill Road, charged his cook with theft, in that he wrote in the market book, and charged complainant for, certain articles which he did not supply, on the 4th inst. A stall-holder from the Central Market testified that yesterday he supplied to the cook certain articles of food the names of which were written in the book in the usual way. The goods were taken away by defendant. Complainant said he examined the basket on the return of the cook, and on comparing the contents with the list in the book found two lbs of bacon, 1 lb of suet, and four eggs missing. Defendant said he went to the servants' quarters at the Chartered Bank and might have left the things there. Complainant said he sent a boy to the Bank to inquire, and a boy from there returned with him and stated that the things were not left at the Bank. Defendant then said he did not know how they were missing. His Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour and six hours' exposure in the stocks.

THE May number of the *Far Eastern Review*, which we have just received from the publishers in Manila, gives a very copious and interesting account of the electric railroad and light system of Manila. As the tramways have just been started, the report of the conditions under which the undertaking is worked should prove of value to those concerned with electrical developments in the Far East. The account is enhanced by the addition of numerous photographic reproductions and diagrams and the advantages of the new system over the old are clearly demonstrated. In other respects the *Review* is as bright and informative as ever. With this issue the *Review* completes its first volume and we trust that the success which has attended the first year's publication will be continued as it is certainly deserved. It is well that the advance in engineering works in the East and general commercial developments should be chronicled by a trade journal, and the *Far Eastern Review* admirably fills the niche which it occupies.

WE have received a copy of the annual report of the China Association for 1904-1905. As usual, the detailed list of the subjects which have been under the consideration of the Association during the past year shows that the interests of those whose concerns lie in the development of China are thoroughly well conserved and safeguarded by the active members of this most useful society. It is pointed out, in the first place, that the incidents of the great struggle between Russia and Japan in Manchuria are of all-absorbing interest, for "it is impossible to suppose that the Chinese can witness the successes which have been achieved by Japan against the dreaded power of Russia without becoming conscious of the latent military possibilities in their own enormous population if properly organised." The inevitable result will be, the hon. secretary, Mr. Joseph Welch, remarks, that China will be forced to adopt Western methods, following the example of Japan. One of the principal questions dealt with is that of the reform of China's currency, in accordance with the recommendations of Professor Jenks, but it takes time to convince Chinese officials on any subject and the movements of the political machine in the Middle Kingdom are notoriously slow, so it is not surprising that nothing has yet resulted from Professor Jenks's visit. The China Association have dealt with a vast number of the special questions which affect business men and others in the East and the annual report is well worth studying.

QUITE the most successful play of the Dallas-Bandmann Opera Company, of the present season, was that staged on Saturday night, when the company presented the "Three Little Maids." Notwithstanding the fact that there had been several changes in the cast since they last appeared in this piece, the opera went off as well and swingingly as if all the "old timers" were still at their posts. As *Lady St. Mallory*, Miss Dolly Gratian appeared a trifle stiff and stilted, as compared with Miss Bernha's easy impersonation of that character. The *Three Little Maids*, old favourites, were in capital form, and their singing fully deserved the enthusiastic *encores* and the many floral tributes the performers elicited. Mr. Frank Cochrane was in better form than ever, and his rendering of that popular song with the catchy refrain "When I gaze into your eyes" was perfect, and it was regretted that he could not respond to the *encore* it provoked. *Lord Chayne*, Mr. Percy Haydn, was as usual very good; and kept up the character in a most provoking style. Mr. Edgar, Ronalds, as *Brian Molyneux*, would have done better if he had been more natural and taken his place as a man of the world, instead of a somewhat stiff apparent novice in the matters historic. Of the rest Mr. James Dallas as *Cupid*, a caddy, was all that could be desired. Throughout he acted as if to the manner born, and was just a country caddy and nothing more. Perhaps the only fault to be found with the performance was the disregard for punctuality at the start and the two wearisome intervals between the acts. To-night the company stages "The Orchid" and tomorrow the last night of the present season, "The Girl from Kays."

RUSSIAN WARS IPS OFF HONGKONG

STEAMING TOWARDS SAIGON.

DAMAGED VESSELS NEAR MANILA.

The China-Manila steamer *Zafra*, which entered port early this afternoon had quite an interesting trip to judge by the sights which fell to the lot of her passengers since leaving the Philippine port. The steamer got away from Manila shortly after ten o'clock on Saturday morning, and some three hours later, when off Subig Bay, those aboard sighted three Russian ships steaming at about nine knots an hour and steering in a south-easterly direction. The vessels were in line, with what appeared to be a battleship or first-class cruiser leading the way, followed by a smaller cruiser and what is supposed to have been a coast defence boat. The vessels were some distance away, but Capt. Rogers was able to see that their funnels had been riddled with small shot and their steampipes carried away. With the exception of the leading vessel the port side of their hulls, facing the *Zafra*, appeared to be in good condition, the leading vessel having a hole in her side amidships. This vessel was flying an Admiral's flag, and the three ships were being escorted by five warships of the American squadron. At five o'clock this morning when about 112 miles to the south-east of Hongkong, or to be more exact, in latitude 20 59 north, and longitude 115 23 east, the *Zafra* passed one of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, two vessels, believed to be torpedo-boat destroyers, and a three-funnelled cruiser, accompanied by a deeply-laden tramp, apparently a collier, steaming in a south-westerly direction. If the ships continue on this course they should arrive somewhere in the neighbourhood of Saigon.

ANOTHER CRUISER SIGHTED NEARER HONGKONG.

The British steamer *Pine Stry*, which has arrived at Hongkong from Shanghai had a rather peculiar experience now that the Baltic Fleet has disappeared. The master, Captain Warrall, states, that shortly before reaching the entrance to Hongkong harbour he sighted one of the Russian Volunteer Fleet vessels off Chelong Point. The Volunteer Fleet vessel had two funnels, and carried three masts. The cruiser was seen for two hours, and her duty evidently was to stop merchant vessels because two ships from Hongkong were seen to be "held up." Another steamer away to the southward was sighted and the cruiser thereupon proceeded in that direction with the apparent intention of stopping her also. The *Pine Stry* was not boarded. Chelong Point, where the cruiser was sighted, is about 80 miles from Hongkong.

LAUNCHES IN COLLISION.

CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

An inquiry was held at the Harbour Masters Office by Mr. Basil Taylor, assistant harbour master, this morning, into the circumstances connected with a collision between the steam launches *Cheung On* and *Meiha*, on the 1st instant. To Fat, master of the *Cheung On*, said that he left Yaumai wharf at 8.15 a.m. on the 1st inst., for Nam Pak Hong wharf. On passing north of the P. and O. buoy he saw the steam launch *Meiha* on his port bow, standing across his course. The P. and O. steamer was lying at her buoy on his port side, with her bows swung south. He blew one blast on his whistle and kept straight on. He blew his whistle to attract the attention of the other launch, and when they were about a boat's length apart he ported his helm the other launch having also kept straight on. The *Meiha* also ported her helm, and struck his launch on the port bow. He could not see what her engines were doing at the time of the collision.

Chan Tsun, master of the steam launch *Meiha*, said he was on his way from the Police Pier, Tsim-tsa-tsu, to West Point. The south P. and O. buoy was right ahead of him, and no vessel lying at it. He saw the *Cheung On* on his starboard bow. She blew a blast on her whistle and starboarded her helm. He ported and blew one short blast, and the bows of the two launches came into collision. He reversed his engines two or three seconds before the collision, and had eased to half speed 40 or 50 seconds before.

Charles Witzke, manager of the North Point Iron Works, to whom the *Meiha* belongs, said he was on board at the time of the collision. It was raining very hard and he was in the cabin. He saw the other launch approaching, and went out of the cabin and saw a man jump to the wheel of the *Cheung On* and put it hard astarboard. There was another man already at the helm. His coxswain had already ported in order to go under the stern of the *Cheung On*, and the result of her starboarding was that the collision took place. The *Cheung On* blew two short blasts on her whistle when she starboarded. He was right in the bows of his launch before the collision, and signed to the coxswain to port his helm. All the crew of the *Cheung On* were running about.

Chan Tsun, recalled, said the *Cheung On* blew only one blast on her whistle. He understood it to mean that she wanted to attract attention, but the signal also indicated that the vessel blowing the whistle was going to starboard. When he blew his whistle he only did it to attract attention. Leung Cho, one of the crew of the *Cheung On*, not certificated, said he was standing forward on the port side, and saw the *Meiha* on their port bows. The master was at the wheel, and when the two launches were about 100 feet apart, he put the helm to starboard, hard over, and blew the whistle once. Mr. Taylor said: To Fat is in fault, (1) by making false whistle signals, (2) not stopping and reversing his engines when he saw the collision was inevitable; and (3) not keeping straight on as he should have done. His certificate is suspended for three months. Chan Tsun, master of the *Meiha*, is very deficient in knowledge of the meaning of whistle signals, and he is ordered to present himself for re-examination to-morrow.

THE "SULLY"

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

The Saigon *Courrier*, which has all along expressed doubt whether the French cruiser *Sully* now lying wrecked in Along Bay can be re-floated, remarks in a recent issue that the history of the steps taken to re-float the *Sully* is an unknown quantity, and indeed, the term is synonymous with mystification. Vice Admiral Bayle has had to obey the specific instructions he received from Paris, but the writer as well as the people generally would like to have a clearer idea as to the arguments which induced those concerned to go to the immense cost which will be incurred in raising a vessel that is already practically a wreck. It is hinted that the fleet authorities have been influenced by the thought of the Budget in Paris, which means their popularity or otherwise with the high Admiralty officials. The *Courrier* holds that if the opinion of a large number of sailors, officers and experts, is taken, the situation of the *Sully* is such that she cannot be re-floated; and even if she were re-floated the transport of the cruiser to either Haiphong or Hongkong would be attended by insuperable difficulties. Practically speaking, the cruiser's back is broken; she lies on the rocks in the shape of an arch. It is doubted whether the Hongkong cofferdam can save the vessel, and that opinion is held by many in Tonkin. If the effort to raise the *Sully* proves successful nobody will be more pleased to hear it than the Saigon *Courrier*. If it fails then that will only be proof that the views of the *Courrier* were right. The real fact is that the *Courrier* is, and has been from the very beginning, annoyed that an English salvage firm should have been engaged to do the work of refloating the vessel, and it is another grievance that should the *Sully* be refloated she will be taken to Hongkong, to be repaired instead of going to Haiphong.

SHIPPING JETSAM.

Duncan Houdette, cook of the sailing ship *Jordan Hill*, who was charged on Saturday before Mr. G. N. Orme, with disobedience of orders was this morning discharged with a caution.

CAPTAIN AND CREW.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, the afternoon Captain Littlehale, of the s.s. *Sagam*, charged sixteen members of his crew with impeding the progress of the voyage to New York, by refusing to obey orders, and derelicting the ship at Hongkong. Six of the crew brought charges of assault and ill-treatment against the chief engineer, F. J. Ingram, and the fourth engineer, F. G. Edwards. The cases against the engineers were dismissed. The case against the crew was then called, when Captain Littlehale testified that the crew went ashore on Saturday without leave, and the captain seeing some of them ordered them to return to the ship. They demanded to be paid off and the Captain, referred the matter to the shipping master, who spoke to them, and said they had no right to be paid off; it was entirely at the captain's option. On going on-board the captain gave orders to have steam up to sail at daylight, and when the fourth engineer went to tell the men to light up the fires they all left, and the vessel had been detained ever since at a cost of £200 per day. The captain added that the men had been a nuisance all the voyage. The second officer and steward give corroborative evidence. The captain, recalled, said that he would like to get rid of the men, as they were always giving trouble on board. His Worship said they had committed a very serious offence, and they must go to gaol for three weeks with hard labour.

STRANGE TALK OF THE SEA.

When a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* ran up against some members of the crew of the sailing ship *Jordan Hill* this afternoon a strange tale was poured into his ears of the strange disappearance of some members of the crew, when within a few days' sail of Java. By them it was stated that, when in that region, in sight of some apparently uninhabited rocky islands, three members of the crew, named Kennedy, Fuller, and another "with a difficult German name," built a raft out of some white painted planks that were on board, and their labours ended, at 11 p.m. on the first Sunday in April, they lowered their raft and on it left the steamer, and were never seen or heard from again. The men, it is said, took nothing with them, even a canvas bag of biscuits which they had prepared to take with them being overlooked at the last and left behind, so that the crew were inclined to believe that if the men were not wrecked on the rocky coast they must inevitably have met their end by starvation. Some members of the crew stated that they had reason to believe that the islands were inhabited by cannibals, and they believed the fate of the three men to have been something worse, than drowning or starvation. The man Kennedy, it was stated, was closely related to a peer of the United Kingdom, and also had relatives in the British Navy. They knew nothing of the two Germans' antecedents. The *Jordan Hill* was detained for two weeks after the disappearance of the three men mentioned, but no sign of them was ever seen.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Bayern*) 6th inst.
Ampoan (*Korea*) 6th inst.
German (*Darmstadt*) 7th inst.
American (*Columbia*) 7th inst.
Canadian (*Edwin of India*) 11th inst.
German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 10th inst.
Canadian (*Tartar*) 20th inst.

The s.s. *St. Fillans* arrived at New York on 30th ult.

The s.s. *Richmond Castle* from China and Japan arrived at New York on 13th ult.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Java* left Singapore for this port on 4th inst., at 8 a.m.

The C. P. & Co.'s s.s. *Athenian* left Yokohama p.m., on 3rd inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Rhein* left Colombo on Friday, and may be expected here on 11th inst.

The P. & M. S. Co.'s s.s. *Korea* with mails, &c., left Shanghai for this port on 3rd inst., and is due here on 6th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Bayern* left Shanghai on Saturday at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on Tuesday at daylight.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Darmstadt* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 7th ult., left Singapore on Friday at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on 7th inst., at 6 a.m.

The C. P. & Co.'s s.s. *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai, at midnight on 2nd inst., and left again at 6 p.m. on 3rd inst., for Nagasaki where she was due to arrive at 7 a.m. on 5th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

LONDON, 2nd June.

At the Conservative dinner, Lord Lansdowne, referring to a hope, expressed by Sir Edward Grey, that the Anglo-Japanese alliance would be maintained, said at no time had there been on either side any question whatever of withdrawal from the alliance; in our opinion when the time comes, as soon it must, to consider the renewal of the agreement, the only practical question will be whether it shall be renewed in its present form or whether we should not seek some other means of strengthening and consolidating it. The alliance had been a potent instrument of peace, and if it were possible to so modify it that it would not only prevent the spread of a conflagration when once begun, but prevent a conflagration altogether, all true lovers of peace would welcome such a modification. There was never a moment when our good relations with France were more firmly based, and if the inner history of the anxious months lately passed was ever written it would show that the understanding with France had greatly mitigated the friction and trouble which were inevitable when a great war was in progress. The alliance with Japan, and the agreement with France alike, had no selfish or aggressive purpose; our sole object had been to secure peace and to restrict the evils of war.

The Prospects of Peace.

3rd June.

Count Cassini called on President Roosevelt yesterday. President Roosevelt expressed an earnest hope as a friend of Russia that she would seek peace in response to the wish of the entire civilized world; the prolongation of the war would mean increased Japanese demands. The President pointed out that Russia could hardly hope to win, and moved solely by motives of humanity, he offered his services as a mediator or intermediary in any way acceptable to Russia. Count Cassini said that he was without instructions; but personally he believed that Russia would continue the war, because the moment was not an advantageous one to discuss peace and Russia had not lost any of her own territory; there was nothing at present in the situation which necessitated suing for peace, but he promised to communicate President Roosevelt's views and offer to the Tsar.

The War.

The possibility of a Japanese bombardment and invasion of the Baltic ports is generally discussed in Russia.

The Whitby Election.

The Liberals won the Whitby election.

THE CHERWAN FESTIVAL.

A CASE IN COURT.

At the Supreme Court this morning the Puisne Judge, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, had before him a couple of suits arising out of the celebrations attending the birthday of the Goddess of Heaven at Chikwan in April last. They were one in which Yung Kwan Hing sued Ng Wai Chi for \$718.12 and Wai Hing & Co. claimed \$48 from Yung Kwan King. As, however, they were practically in connection with the same affairs, his Honour decided to hear them together.

Mr. C. F. Dixon appeared for the plaintiff in the first action and for the defendant in the second, while Mr. H. Hursthouse (of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley) appeared for the defendant in the first action and for the plaintiff in the second.

In stating this case to the Court Mr. Dixon said that the first action was brought to recover \$718.12, being amount of damages and loss sustained by the plaintiff by reason of a breach of a contract by the defendant. The contract was made between the defendant and the plaintiff under the following circumstances:—The defendant was compradore to the Messageries Maritimes, and during the five days set apart for the celebration of the birthday of the "Goddess of Heaven" (April 23 to 29) the defendant chartered two steamers from the Messageries Maritimes to run between Hongkong and Chikwan, and that shortly before April 23—on April 19—the plaintiff was approached by a friend of the defendant's and asked whether he would act as steward on board the steamers and sell refreshments to the passengers. It was ultimately agreed that plaintiff was to have the sole right of selling provisions on board the steamer during the five days, and was to be charged \$35 per day for the monopoly. An agreement was drawn up between the two parties and in consequence plaintiff engaged a number of men to supervise the cooking arrangements and laid in a stock of provisions. On the first day, plaintiff saw there was considerable competition on board the ship, the steward, for one, supplying the passengers with meals and drinks. Plaintiff remonstrated with the defendant and the latter promised that on the following day the competition would cease. It did not cease, however, but continued for the five days and the plaintiff had to destroy a considerable amount of provisions which remained over. The rent for the monopoly was paid in advance by the plaintiff, and it was in connection with this that the second action was instituted.

After evidence has been given the case was adjourned.

THE INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN HONGKONG.

BY WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., C.M. Aberdeen.

Government Bacteriologist, Hongkong.

The spread of disease over the surface of the earth is, curiously enough, a science of recent origin. In fact, it may be regarded as yet in its infancy.

However, looking at the question broadly, one is at once compelled to admit that this question is one of enormous magnitude and importance as regards geographical pathology.

Indeed, it would seem a wonder why medical England so slowly awakened to her splendid position of possessing the ways and means of establishing for her great colonial empire a knowledge of the diseases met with in various British climes and countries, and of the best means of dealing with them.

The credit of awakening Britain to her responsible position in leading the van as regards colonial hygiene belongs to malaria. The diffusion of this disease, its terrible scourges, &c., may be said to have given the first impetus towards the study of the incidence and methods of prevention of tropical disease. It was with the hopes of removing from mankind one of the worst disease scourges that British workers took up the study of tropical disease, and the results thereof are fully confirmed by the brilliant researches of Manson, Ross and others, whose work has not only met with practical recognition in Britain, but also in other European countries.

The monumental work of Hirsch on geographical and historical pathology was probably the first successful attempt to raise the study of this branch of medicine to a science. Since then, apart from a succession of articles in various tropical publications, practically nothing has been attempted to bring the study of this science on a level with other medical sciences.

At the same time, much useful information has been obtained from the writings of Davidson, Manson and others.

A recent book, and one which follows closely in the steps of that of Hirsch, is that published by Clemow. Here one finds, in chapter after chapter, prominence given to the main facts of the geographical distribution of each disease, and statements are forthcoming as to the factors possible in the determination of that distribution.

The subject of the incidence of disease in Hongkong has, since I arrived in the Colony, been one of extreme interest to me. I considered it of importance to note the absence as well as the prevalence of disease in a country far removed from Europe. My reason for entering upon the study of such an interesting question rests upon the fact that the incidence of disease in any particular spot of the earth's surface must throw a considerable amount of light upon some important questions in pathology.

Permanency as regards the geographical distribution of disease cannot be final. Many diseases have, so far, not reached their limits of diffusion. It would appear that, with the inroads made by civilisation, diseases, at one time confined to certain areas of the globe, are spread broadcast over the surface of the earth. The diffusion of small-pox, cholera, plague, &c., has only to be mentioned in order to emphasise this distribution through the establishment of close international commercial enterprise.

ANTHROPOMETRIC GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION. Apart from the incidence of exotic disease, e.g., cholera, disease would appear to have a latitudinal geographical distribution. Certain diseases are found chiefly in cool climates, others are more or less confined to the Tropics. In this respect one has only to note the incidence of different diseases in Shanghai and Hongkong. In the former settlement, which is out of tropical influences, the diseases prevalent are, on the whole, similar to those found in Europe.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG. Of all diseases prevalent in Hongkong, *exotic plague* is that which causes most anxiety. Its outbreak in 1893 marked an epoch in the history of the disease. From Canton and the surrounding provinces—the endemic centres of the outbreak—plague has spread almost over the entire globe. Year by year Hongkong has its epidemic of plague. It is sometimes mild, sometimes severe, but its annual recurrence is undoubted and has gradually become an expected event in the lives of Hongkong residents. A remedy for the effective eradication of the disease would not appear to be to hand. Indeed, it is not too rash a statement to say that it is extremely doubtful if, with our present knowledge of hygiene, we can materially influence the recurrence of plague in its endemic home. I doubt if we have yet got into touch with the methods of successfully dealing with the real root of the evil. A natural question to ask in regard to these endemic centres of plague is, will not the exotic, in defiance of the efforts of the sanitarian at immediate eradication, eventually disappear more or less suddenly and for no apparent reason? Plague epidemics in the past have suddenly disappeared from endemic centres, e.g., Egypt, and Europe in the seventeenth century. How can we account for this? At the time there was no great effort made in either of these places to improve sanitation.

CHOLERA. Another exotic disease which threatens the inhabitants of Hongkong is *cholera*. According to Manson, cholera is endemic in Canton. Hence a good reason for dreading the introduction of the disease in epidemic form into the Colony. One point, which, to a certain extent, insures us against the widespread prevalence of this disease in Hongkong is that cholera is essentially a water-borne disease. It is rare for the Chinese to drink water. They prefer tea as a quencher of thirst. If water is used, it is usually boiled along with other articles of diet. This custom must be held

largely responsible for the prevention of cholera in its typical manifestations amongst the residents of the Colony. Furthermore, the water supply of the city of Victoria is above suspicion.

MALARIA.

The past history of Hongkong has clearly shown it to possess excellent breeding ground for the malarial mosquito. History records Hongkong as notorious for the prevalence of malaria. The configuration of the island is such as favours this condition of affairs. Ravines, shallows, &c., with pools and streamlets, abound, and there the Anopheles has every encouragement to breed prolifically. If Hongkong had a black record in the past, it has every reason to congratulate itself at the present time. During the past decade fever of the malarial type is, to say the least, rare in the city of Victoria. It is the exception rather than the rule to hear of Europeans contracting the disease. It is true, some parts of the Colony are still malarial, and residents, e.g., the police, in such districts contract the disease. In general, however, the city of Victoria must be regarded as extremely healthy from a malarial point of view. This satisfactory condition of affairs, as regards malaria, is due, in the main, to the successful efforts of the Government in training scientifically the main "nullahs" in and around the outskirts of the city.

BERI-BERI.

Beri-beri may also be included as a disease common amongst the Chinese population of Hongkong. Its incidence, however, is subject to considerable variation. Small outbreaks of epidemic beri-beri occur from time to time, and the death-rate from the disease averages between 300 and 400 per annum. There is no strong proof that the disease is endemic either in Hongkong or in China as a whole. The disease would appear to be constantly imported from two principal centres of this disorder in the East, namely, the Malay peninsula and neighbouring archipelago, and Japan. In Hongkong the type of the disease is chronic and benign. Acute pernicious cases of the disease, such as found in endemic centres, e.g., Singapore, are rarely met with.

DENGUE.

During the past year or two more or less severe epidemics of *dengue* have been prevalent in Hongkong. In 1903 the disease was severe, almost all the Europeans contracting the infection. In 1904 and 1905 there have been slight outbreaks of the disease, but the number of persons attacked was small. Dengue fever in its epidemic spread resembles influenza. Its extensions are marked by a great irregularity. From all accounts the disease is so far been limited to the tropical belt, with extensions for a few degrees on either side of this latitude. Again, epidemics of dengue are usually found prevalent during the hotter seasons of the year.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox recurs annually in Hongkong. It makes its appearance during the colder seasons of the year. Its incidence is small amongst the resident population. This disease is one of the commonest in China, especially in the northern parts of the country. In Hongkong, however, excluding the large number of imported cases, the disease scarcely ever assumes serious proportions.

[Continued on page 7.]

NAVAL NOTES.

The battleship *Africa* was launched at Chatham on 20th ult., and the cruiser *Cochrane* was launched at Glasgow.

Frederick Reeves, seaman on board H.M.S. *Tamar*, was charged this morning before Mr. F. A. Hazeland with stealing a pair of binoculars, valued at \$12, from a show-case at a shop in East Street, on the 4th inst. Defendant denied being in the shop at all; but complaint and a *falsi* swore that he was. It was apparently a case of mistaken identity and the defendant was discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

ENGLISH INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—May we be allowed to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that all persons residing in the Colonies, or in fact anywhere out of the United Kingdom, are entitled to claim repayment of English Income Tax as follows:—

- (1) Total exemption on incomes not exceeding £100, or abatement on incomes not exceeding £700, derived from sources within the United Kingdom, irrespective of other sources of income in the Colonies, or elsewhere out of the United Kingdom.
- (2) The whole of the tax deducted in England from dividends of foreign bonds, and of Foreign & colonial corporation Stocks, no matter what the total income may amount to.
- (3) The whole of the tax deducted from any pay or pension at the Indian Office.

The above claims may be made for 3 years commencing the 6th April, 1902, and as the tax for the year 1902-3 was at 1/3d. in the £ the full abatement for that year amounts to no less a sum than £10, and for the 3 years to a total of £35 6s. In cases where some of the income is from foreign stocks the claims would probably be for very much larger amounts. Many years' experience has proved to us that these privileges are not generally known, hence our request to be allowed to publish them in your widely read journal.

We shall be pleased to give further information, free of charge, to any of your readers who will send full particulars of their cases.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants.

THE TAXPAYERS' APPEAL AGENCY.
191, Victoria Street,
London, S.W., 24th May, 1905.

HONGKONG BANK ROBBERY.

SHROFF DISAPPEARS WITH \$50,000.

NO CLUE TO HIS WHEREABOUTS.

Something in the nature of a sensation was created in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank here on Saturday afternoon, when it was discovered that the receiving shroff, or one of the shroffs who are appointed to take in cash at the Bank, had disappeared with a sum of over \$50,000. It appears that the shroff in question had been in the employment of the Bank at Hongkong for a considerable number of years. He was well-connected and was regarded as beyond temptation. Large sums of money daily passed through his hands, but of course the excellent system of checking accounts, which is in operation at the Bank precluded the possibility of any robbery on the Goudie scale being committed. When it was learned on Saturday afternoon that the shroff had failed to put in an appearance that day, a search of the accounts for which he was responsible took place. Several slips showing that the defaulter had received considerably over \$50,000, for which he had failed to account, were found in his desk. It was realised then that the missing shroff had made off with the money, and notice of the fact was sent to the police, but up to this afternoon no arrest had been made. This being the first theft on anything like an extensive scale that has been committed on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank the occurrence was the thing of general conversation in city circles to-day. No reason is offered for the shroff's defalcations. The authorities of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are very reticent on the subject, desiring that as little notice should be given to the unusual event as possible. "The matter is in the hands of the police," said one of the chief officials to implicate the *Hongkong Telegraph*, "and we will let it remain there. There is no use in making a mountain out of a molehill." The gentleman in question admitted that the amount missing is over \$50,000, but would not state the exact figures. It is reported, however, that the sum abstracted by the shroff is \$52,000, although there are rumours that the total amount which cannot be accounted for reaches \$60,000. Wherever the alleged thief has gone it should not be a difficult task to find the defaulter. He had about a day's start, so that if he has left Hongkong—and there is an idea that he is still in the Colony—he could not have gone much farther than Canton. Whether the amount which is at present missing will be recovered is a very doubtful question. The Bank places great confidence in their officials, and rightly so, but the system of keeping accounts is a safeguard against the defaulter as far as ingenuity can make it. The shroff, whose disappearance is lamented by the Bank as a trusted servant, and none of his private habits was such as to arouse suspicion against him. The police are confident that they will succeed in laying him by the heels in a few days or even hours.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

The following extract is from the *Standard*, of the 29th April:—

The staff of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company at Kowloon have replaced two of the battleship *Albatross* and one of the battleship *Glory's* 45-ton wire-wound 12-inch barbettes guns. Expert opinion (according to a Reuter telegram) pronounces the work a great achievement, showing that the Kowloon dockyard is an important factor in the efficiency of the Eastern fleet.

This dockyard should not be confounded with the Naval Yard at Hongkong. It is a private enterprise, efficiently equipped, and capable of docking and repairing the largest warships afloat. At one time or another, vessels of all the navies represented on the China Station have been docked at Kowloon, where the repairing department is said to be the finest outside the British Isles, and is certainly the best east of Suez. The naval authorities are now constructing a large dock at Hongkong, and it is expected that it will be completed in about two years.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1 to 5/16
Do. demand	1 to 1
Do. 4 months' sight	1 to 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2 to 3/16
America—Bank T.T.	45 to 46
Germany—Bank T.T.	1 to 1/16
India T.T.	1 to 1/16
Do. demand	1 to 1
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7 to 11
Japan—Bank T.T.	9 to 11
Yokohama—Bank T.T.	1 to 1/16

Buying.

3 months' sight L/C	1 to 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	45 to 46
4 months' sight do.	45 to 46
35 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2 to 3/16
6 months' sight do.	2 to 3/16
6 months' sight Germany	1 to 1/16
Bar Silver	6 to 7/16
Bank of England rate	24 to 25
Sovereign	10 to 10 1/2

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follow:—

Malwa New	Per picul
" Old	1,140
" Older	1,180
" Oldest	1,230/1,260
	1,340
Paina New	Per chest
Benares New	1,260
Persian (Pain)	1,260/1,300

To-day's Advertisement.

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the Harbour. Rents very moderate.

Apply to: H. RUTTONJEE, No. 5, D'Almeida Street, 37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Receiver, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY), the 6th June, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, Comprising:—WATCHES, CHAINS, TEA AND COFFEE POTS, CENTERPIECES, TEA SPOONS, FLOWER HOLDERS, CIGARETTE HOLDERS, &c., &c.

ALSO, A Quantity of SILK SHAWLS, GAUZE, SILK-EMBROIDERED WALL & PALACE HANGINGS, FANS, &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [615]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES, of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Queen's Road East, in the Colony of Hongkong, in Two Lots,

on TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the premises, by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Lot 1.—All that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 270, together with the Messuage and Buildings thereon, known as No. 105, Queen's Road East.

Lot 2.—All that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 269A, together with the Messuages and Buildings thereon, known as Nos. 107 and 109, Queen's Road East.

The above premises are held from the Crown for the respective terms of 999 years and are sold subject to a Lease registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 35538.

Particulars and conditions of sale, may be obtained from—

EWENS & HARSTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Dated the 5th day of June, 1905. [603]

FOR SALE.

A MOTOR LAUNCH, fitted with a 10 B. H. P. GARDNER KEROSENE MOTOR. Electric Ignition. Gains Reversible Propeller.

Fast, Roomy and Very Economical. FUEL any Petroleum. Inspection and Trial by appointment. For particulars, apply—

J. W. KEW, C/o Steam Water Boat Co., Hongkong. Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [624]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE DALLAS-BANDMANN OPERA CO.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT! (MONDAY), 5th June, "THE ORCHID."

TUESDAY, 6th June,

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, "THE GIRL FROM KAYS."

Further particulars will be duly announced.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M. Commence 9 P.M.

Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

F. C. GARTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [605]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"SITHONIA"

Captain Hildebrandt, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [625]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SITHONIA,"

Captain Hildebrandt, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of June will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th of June at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [626]

Intimations. SPECIAL SALE

AT ROBINSON'S OF PIANOS, PIANOLAS, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

GUARANTEED NEW INSTRUMENTS BY ANY ENGLISH MAKER.

WILL BE SUPPLIED AT LONDON PRICES.

We supply Superior value to anything to be had in the Colony.

in Tone, Price, and Appearance in First-class German Makes.

tested 30 years by us.

Metzlor	...	...	\$350 formerly \$475
Playel	...	...	425 " 650
Collard	...	...	500 " 700
Do Gramels	...	...	950 " 1,400
Do	...	...	425 " 650
Allison	...	...	430 " 650
Rachals	...	...	575 " 750
Winkelmann	...	...	625 " 750
Haake	...	...	525 " 650
Krauss	...	...	585 " 650
Own Make	...	...	300 to 450
Hopkinson	...	...	600 " 700
Brinsmead	...	...	400 " 750
Kirkman	...	...	\$325
Playel	...	...	280
Collard Grand	...	...	300
Lunau	...	...	150
Pianolas	...	...	400 to \$550
Do	...	...	285 " 360

Pianola Rolls 25% discount.

These instruments are GUARANTEED for the Climate. Hongkong, 16th May, 1905. [521]

CAFE WEISMANN.

THE Public are invited to pay a visit to our new

TIFFIN ROOMS.

The only place of its kind in Hongkong.

A VERITABLE FAIRY LAND.

REAL GERMAN FASS BEER ON DRAUGHT.

Entrance—

No. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1905. [46]

THE POPULAR SCOTCH "BLACK & WHITE"

IS "BLACK & WHITE"

Captain Hildebrandt, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

THE INCIDENCE OF DISEASE
IN HONGKONG.

BY WILLIAM HUNTER, M.B., C.M. Aberd.

Government Bacteriologist, Hongkong.

(Continued from page 5.)

TYPHOID.

The incidence of typhoid fever amongst the Chinese population of Hongkong is difficult to estimate. Europeans frequently suffer from the disease. With the Chinese, however, the information regarding the disease is meagre. Typhoid is a disease of insidious onset. The Chinese residents of Hongkong, should they feel sick, quickly leave the Colony "for their country." Thus it becomes a matter of extreme difficulty to obtain accurate results in regard to the prevalence of enteric fever amongst the natives. We have no records of any value in the Chinese hospitals in Hongkong. Again, the natives rarely enter a hospital but "to die." Post-mortem examination of hospital cases is avoided as much as possible in deference to the religious feelings of the people.

At the public mortuary, however, excellent opportunities of studying the incidence of disease are obtained. During the past year a number of cases of typhoid fever have been found by post-mortem examination. A detailed account of the results obtained is published in the Annual Report of the Government Bacteriologist of Hongkong for 1904. It shows that enteric fever is by no means a rare disease amongst the Chinese. It occurs as frequently in adults as in children, and further, the theory of acquired immunity from typhoid in childhood is not supported by the evidence obtained by actual post-mortem examination.

TUBERCLE.

The Chinese would appear to be extremely susceptible to tubercular disease. Throughout Hongkong tuberculosis, in its various manifestations, is rampant. Tubercular meningitis is rare, but acute generalised tuberculosis in young children, and phthisis in young adults and the wage-earning population, are widespread, and contribute largely towards the annual mortality. Again, the course of tubercular infections amongst the natives is much more acute than that found in Europeans. At the public mortuary where over 2,500 autopsies are held annually, types of tubercular disease are found which, in their severity and distribution throughout the body, exceed even the most pronounced cases of the disease met with in Europe.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The venereal diseases in China through several diseases are very apparent in Hongkong. In China no efforts are made to control these diseases, and they become a terrible scourge to all classes of the population. Indeed, for certain districts the term "generalised syphilisation" would be correct. Post-mortem evidence of syphilis is quite common, and gumata and various aneurisms are occasionally found.

Diarrhoeal diseases are extremely common in Hongkong. In infants and children diarrhoea accounts for a considerable annual death-rate. In adults, native or European, this symptom of so many affections is prevalent and frequently a very disturbing factor in the life of the Hongkong resident. Amongst the Chinese disorders of this nature, however, are due to ordinary causes, e.g., ignorance, improper feeding, unhygienic surroundings, and the like. One may truly say, after a study of the Eastern native, that the determination of the incidence of this class of disease depends upon the geographical distribution of education in the factors producing of normal physiological processes of health. Diarrhoea is also common in Hongkong. It prevails mostly in chronic form and does not figure largely as a direct cause of death. I cannot agree with Clemow, who states that it is one of the commonest diseases under treatment at the Government Civil Hospital in Hongkong. Cases are frequently recorded, but not in excess of other common diseases.

RESPIRATORY DISORDERS.

Respiratory diseases account for 20 to 30 per cent. of the total Chinese deaths in Hongkong. Bronchitic affections are frequently found to be the causes of death in children and adults. Amongst Europeans pneumonia is not common.

Cases of *Histoplasma* are met with. Its incidence is far below that of Cockin China, where the disease accounts for nearly 4 per cent. of the mortality from all causes. In Hongkong it is about as frequent in native as in Europeans.

On the mainland and in Canton leprosy abounds, but little of the disease is seen actually in Hongkong. The neighbouring provinces of Kwangtung and Fokien are described as the cradle of the disease in China.

Blackwater fever is never seen in Hongkong.

Typhus fever must be regarded as extremely rare in the Colony. It exists, however, in the neighbouring Chinese provinces.

Stomachic diseases are common in China. Few cases, however, reach the hospitals in Hongkong. Bilious colic are also rare.

Cerebro-spinal fever is only occasionally met with, and measles, scarlet fever, and chicken-pox are scarcely ever in evidence, unless imported. In more northern latitudes, however, e.g., Shanghai, such diseases prevail as in Europe.

Diphtheria accounts for very few cases per annum. It is usually imported from some neighbouring seaport.

Whooping cough is common, but the disease is milder in type than in Europe.

Rickets is one of the rarest diseases in Hongkong. Most Chinese babies are breast fed. They live amongst filth, and many children rarely breathe pure air. The staple food of the native is rice, with bits of fish and meat, and the children as well as the adult look upon their meal hours as the events of the day.

Unhygienic surroundings would not appear to be of such importance as a deficient and improper food in the production of this condition.

Acute articular rheumatism is very rare in Hongkong. Varieties of chronic rheumatism are amongst the Chinaman's greatest afflictions.

Amongst the Chinese in Hongkong *atheroma* is general. It would appear to begin early in life. Almost every Chinese cadaver over twenty to twenty-five years of age shows marked atheroma and arteriosclerosis.

The foregoing details are simply the records of my experience of the incidence of disease in Hongkong. It is by no means complete. Medical diseases only have been considered. The facts pertaining to the incidence of surgical and skin diseases, etc., can be left for consideration in a separate contribution.

Again, such an account of the prevalence of different diseases in Hongkong can have no finality. At the present day there can exist no classification of disease on a geographical basis. I trust, however, that in the foregoing account of the incidence of disease in Hongkong I have given a fair representation of the incidence of these diseases and the facts bearing upon their pathology.—*Journal of Tropical Medicine.*

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Arrived: Rickmers, Ger. s.s. 1,027, 14th June, 1905, Bangkok via Kohichang 26th May, Rice—M. & Co.
Arrived: Ger. s.s. 1,251, C. Ahrens, 4th June, Saigon via May, Rice and Gen.—S. W. & Co.
Arrived: Ger. s.s. 998, F. Richwald, 4th June, Bangkok via Kohichang 26th May, Rice—M. & Co.
Arrived: Kamor, Nor. s.s. 470, S. F. Mus, 4th June, Chinkiang 29th May, Oil and Rice—W. A. Burne.
Arrived: Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s. 769, H. Schalk, 4th June, Haiphong 1st June, and Hoilow 3rd June, Gen.—J. & Co.
Arrived: Lydia, Ger. s.s. 457, R. Riches, 4th June, Hamburg 9th April, Gen.—Order.

Arrived: Sierra Lucena, Br. ship, 1,628, E. Vought, 4th June, Cardiff 10th Dec, Patent Fuel—Government.
Arrived: Signal, Ger. s.s. 907, A. Bendixen, 4th June, Bangkok 29th May, Rice—J. & Co.

Arrived: Nithonia, Ger. s.s. 4,450, Th. Hildebrandt, 4th June, Hamburg and Singapore 30th May, Gen.—H. A. L.
Arrived: Willehad, Ger. s.s. 4,761, Ph. Obenauer, 5th June, from Sydney, Gen.—M. & Co.

Arrived: Ping Suey, Br. s.s. 4,149, E. Warrall, 5th June, Shanghai 31st May, Gen.—B. & S.
Arrived: Vuensang, Br. s.s. 1,728, P. H. Rolfe, 5th June, Manila 2nd June, Gen.—J. & Co.

Arrived: Hue, Fr. s.s. 705, Godineau, 4th June, Quang-chow-wan 4th June, Gen.—A. R. M.
Arrived: Daphne, Nor. s.s. 988, M. C. Jones, 5th June, Karatsu 28th May, Gen.—Mr. A. Burne.

Arrived: Tiger, Ger. shipboat, 900, Deimling, 5th June, Foochow 3rd June.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.
Ginsu, Br. ship, for Amoy.
Nha Verde, for Macao.
Amelin, for Bangkok.
Kamur, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Sagami, for Singapore.
Kangachew, for Canton.
Domencia, for Quang-chow-wan.
Ta-Hing, for West River.
Haitan, for Swatow.
Hermann Menell, for Nagasaki.
Yingking, for Macao.
Wo Kwal, for West River.
Hupoh, for Shanghai.
Camilla, for Kobe.
Wingchak, for Macao.
Chukong, for West River.

Arrived: June 4.
Ardeva, for Kutchinotou.
Kamur, for Canton.
Diana, for Amoy.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 5.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 6.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 7.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 8.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 9.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 10.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 11.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 12.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 13.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 14.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 15.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 16.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 17.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 18.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 19.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 20.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 21.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 22.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 23.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 24.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 25.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 26.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 27.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 28.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 29.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: June 30.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: July 1.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: July 2.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: July 3.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: July 4.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: July 5.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: July 6.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: July 7.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: July 8.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: July 9.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

Arrived: July 10.
Haitan, for Canton.
Ginsu, for Amoy.
Madeline Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kau-wai, for Amoy.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.
Kau-wai, for Canton.
Kau-wai, for Hongkong.
Kau-wai, for Shanghai.

SAILING VESSELS.

A. G. Ropes, Am. ship, 3,302, D. H. Rines, 16th Mar., Philadelphia 16th Oct, 1904, Case Oil—S. O. Co.
Combarbarik, Br. ship, 2,151, George, 2nd June, Cardiff 2nd Jan., Coal—Government.
Deccan, Br. ship, 1,856, E. Gale, 15th May, New York 22nd Nov., 1904, Case Oil—S. O. Co.
Jordan Hill, Br. 4-masted b.q., 5,770, G. N. Kennedy, 30th May, New York 1st Dec, 1904, Case Oil—S. O. Co.
Lawhill, Br. 4-masted b.q., 2,742, J. C. Jarvis, 3rd June, New York 27th Jan., Case Oil—S. O. Co.
Travancore, Br. ship, 2,177, Hargis, 30th April, Cardiff 5th Sept., Patent Fuel—Government.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Due
Korea	Shanghai	P. M. Co.	June 6
Bavaria	Shanghai	M. & Co.	June 6
Ambrisa	Singapore	H. A. L.	June 6
Darmstadt	Singapore	M. & Co.	June 7
Iava	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	June 10
Emp. of India	Japan	C. P. R. Co.	June 12
Coptic	Japan	O. & O. Co.	June 12
Rhein	Colombo	M. & Co.	June 12
P. Waldemar	Sydney	M. & Co.	June 19
Tartar	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	June 20
Nicomedia	Portland	P. & A. Co.	June 26

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

City of Birmingham	at Kowloon Dock
Madan	"
Burford	"
Kiangtung	"
Crusader	Cosmopolitain
Aragonia	"

Ships Passed the Canal.

Onward—2nd May—Prima. 6th May—Kelpina. 9th May—Marmeladskaya, Opatok, Ambria, Shimora, Goldsmiths. 16th May—Jawa, Managon, Darmstadt, Eldsvold, Prima. 17th May—Fridrich. 19th May—Ostania, Prometheus, Pyrrhus, Drufar, Inkhla, Labuan, 23rd May—Silela. (German) Alcinous, Eclectia, Reckwasa. 16th May—Ajax, Formosa, 30th May—Jelunga, Khalif, Sachin, Norden, Thodor Wille, Pirqua, Auchenblat. Home-ward—12th May—Machon, Suvila. 23rd May—Barotia. 26th May—Armand Caylon, Beila. 30th May—Kaitow. Arrivals at Home—2nd May—Perila, Ras Issa, Salsuma, Tourane. 6th May—Kaitum, Sambia. 9th May—Pak Ling, Beuldi. 13th May—Malacca, Achilles. 16th May—Swanley, Tonkin, Richmond Castle. 19th May—Antenor, Prinz Heinrich. 25th May—Manila. 26th May—Marguis, Baguiche, George, T. Hay. 30th May—Benglos.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:

Haiphong—Per Fri, 6th June, 9 A.M.
Macao—Per Dufrehan, 6th June, 12.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Colherina Apar, 6th June, 2 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Choyang, 6th June, 2 P.M.
Manila—Per Taming, 6th June, 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Chinkiang and Wuhu—Per Lydia, 6th June, 3 P.M.
Kobe—Per Themis, 6th June, 4 P.M.
Swatow—Per Emma Luyken, 7th June, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitcorin—Per Bayern, 7th June, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 7th June, 12.15 P.M.
Tientsin and Kobe—Per Lysenmon 7th June, 3 P.M.
Kanton, Kanchuk, Shihing and Takling—Per Linton, 7th June, 3 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama—Per Stikonta, 7th June, 4 P.M.
Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—Per Aragonia, 8th June, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hwangshan, 8th June, 12.15 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Foochow, 8th June, 3 P.M.
Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang—Per Chennane, 9th June, 2 P.M.
Manila—Per Vuensang, 9th June, 3 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Kikiang, 9th June, 3 P.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Eastern, 10th June, 11 A.M.
Manila—Per Zafra, 10th June, 11 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Capri, 10th June, 11 A.M.
Tientsin—Per Wang, 10th June, 2 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Changsha, 12th June, 3 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Namang, 14th June, 10 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Korea, 15th June, 10.30 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitcorin—Per Polynasia, 17th June, 11 A.M.
Swatow, Wei-hai-wei, Chesho and Tientsin—Per Chikil, 17th June, 3 P.M.
Manila—Per Rubi, 17th June, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitcorin—Per Bengul, 17th June, 11 A.M.
Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kalso, 17th June, 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of India, 21st June, 10 A.M.
Frederick, Wilhelmshafen, Herberstshohe, Matupi, Sydney and Melbourne—Per Willehad, 27th June, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitcorin—Per Caledonia, 27th June, 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Tartar, 5th July, 9 A.M.

Mails for Canton, Samshui, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 A.M., and that for Canton at 9 A.M.

Mails for Namsa, Sanbue, Kanton, Kanchuk, Samshui, Wuchow, and Canton every evening at 5 P.M. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 8 A.M.

No mail will be closed for Canton on Saturday evening.

VISITORS AT THE DOCKS.

HONGKONG.
Banks, C.W.
Baker, A.S.
Bingham, Mr. & Mrs.
Blissell, W. J.
Bl

